

# Bismarck Tribune.

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NO. 43

## The Bismarck Tribune.

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### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers finding an X following their names will understand that the term for which they have paid their subscriptions will expire with the last number, and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This rule applies to all, and is adopted, not because we are afraid to lose our subscribers, but because it is found to be the plain, most equitable policy to the general subscriber, and more convenient for us.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

Gen. Kilpatrick is in St. Paul.   
Georgin is shipping pig iron to England.   
Gen. Samuel McKenzie Elliott, D. D. is dead.   
Cincinnati papers complain of six months winter.   
Trains are running again on the Dakota Southern road.   
Olinde brick have become an article of California import.   
Col. W. R. King has returned to his home in Minneapolis.   
Hon. Joseph Miller was drowned at Vermillion, on the 28th ult.   
Dan Bryant left his widow an estate of \$200, and five children.   
Ida Greeley was married to Col. Nicholas Smith on the 1st inst.   
The mining difficulties of Pennsylvania have broken out afresh.   
Samuel R. Wells the well known phrenologist died on the 18th ult.   
Michigan gave 20,000 Republican majority in the recent election.   
C. C. Hughes was killed by a boiler explosion at Wisconsin Thursday.   
Governor Hartman's re-election is conceded, and his election also.   
Under the Civil Rights bill you should say Colored Hills—not Black Hills.   
Chas. B. Lewis, "M. Quad," is the funny man of the Detroit Free Press.   
Good cows sell at Fort Benton at \$25 and yet butter is 60 cents per pound.   
Plymouth Church, Becher's, received over one hundred members Sunday.   
The Little Corporal has been merged into the St. Nicholas Child's Magazine.   
The New York Call is the name of a new penny daily published in St. Paul.   
The entire Virginia indemnity has at last been paid to the United States by Spain.   
Charles Bremer, shot at Yankton by Jape Process in a salmon fracas, is dead.   
It is now rumored that E. B. Washburn will succeed Rich as Secretary of State.   
The National debt was decreased nearly \$5,000,000 during the month of April.   
Ex-State Treasurer Brand, Iowa, was convicted on his recent trial for embezzlement.   
Another lunatic has been arrested in Germany for following Bismarck with a big knife.   
The U. S. Land Office has been ordered removed from Dakota City to Niobrara, Neb.   
One of the Beecher juries has gained 20 pounds in weight since the trial commenced.   
Philips Sawyer is mentioned as the Republican candidate for Governor in Wisconsin.   
The family of Dan Bryant received a \$25,000 benefit from a New York theatre last week.   
The Farragut Prize Money case was recently decided in the U. S. Court in favor of the fleet.   
Two companies of cavalry and one of the 3rd infantry have left Omaha for the Spotted Tail agency.   
"Four angels turned out by the tugboatman" is a display line in a recent issue of the Chicago Times.   
Ex-Senator Ramsey is mentioned for the position of Secretary of the Interior, in case Delano resigns.   
The loss in the recent fire at Oshkosh is estimated at \$1,500,000, by the mayor of the bereaved city.   
A St. Paul jury was brought to grief through drinking whiskey and playing cards, while on duty.   
Oscar Heber Clark, (Max Adeler) has been admitted to a partnership in the Philadelphia Bulletin.   
Immense numbers of cattle and horses have been killed in Tennessee the past month, by buffalo goats.   
Gen. "Baldy" Smith was appointed Police Commissioner in New York by Mayor Wickham last week.   
Curtis L. Burroughs, of Kentucky, succeeds John F. Harvey, resigned, as Asst. Secretary of the Treasury.   
The ground was covered with snow in Southern Illinois on the 10th inst., and ice formed half an inch thick.   
The Gopher is the name of a new upper Mississippi steamer, plying between Minneapolis and Redwood Falls.   
The new Vicksburg postmaster has discharged all the old white employees, filling their places with negroes.   
Slack-eyed-sight, is the way an eastern Black Hills fanatic in love with a bright-eyed maiden spells suicide.   
A party of hunters from Jamestown, D. T., recently "struck" a herd of buffalo 75 miles north of that village.   
Most Rev. John J. Williams succeeds to the position made vacant by the promotion of Cardinal McClosky.   
The Chicago City Council can now count the votes cast at the recent election as the injunction has been dissolved.   
It seems Prof. Hayden does not leave for the Black Hills until the 15th. Lt. Col. E. I. Dodge commands the escort.   
Quiet religious at Corpus Christi again. The companies of citizens organized for protection have been disbanded.   
The New York Herald wants to send Beecher on an expedition to China to discover the art of kissing the natives.

Stephen Pearl Anderson swears he wrote the introduction and close of the scandal as published by Woodhull.

The steamers Manitoba and Dakota are detained at Pembina by Custom House officers, for some violation of law.

Judge Brooks of the U. S. district Court at Washington has also declared the Civil Rights bill unconstitutional.

There is no truth in the rumored sale of the St. Paul Dispatch. Hall has a good thing enough as it is, and knows it.

There is a revolution raging at Fort Sn. Princes. The Government Commander was dragged from a church and shot.

The Pawnees and Cheyennes are again raiding in Kansas. Troops are after them and we really look for thrilling news.

A scolding woman declined to keep her tongue in her mouth because it was against the law to carry concealed weapons.

J. W. Douglas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been removed and ex-Senator Pratt of Ind. appointed in his stead.

An Iowa woman helped her husband raise seventy acres of wheat, and she took a broom at him whenever he set back in rest.

Lieut. Col. H. Neill relieves Col. Upton as Commandant at West Point, Col. Upton had served four years in that position.

The outrages perpetrated by miners in Pennsylvania are characterized as being much worse than those of the Ku-Klux.

Glendinning, the Jersey City rake, has been restored to his pastorate, on the recommendation of the trustees of his church.

Michael Kelly was convicted of murder in the 1st degree in the Lamb murder case at St. Paul. He goes to state prison for life.

R. C. Mitchell of the Duluth Tribune was assaulted in the streets by Hans Russell, for abuse of Russell's father, a few days ago.

Two citizens were wounded, and three Indians killed in a fight with the Cheyennes at Camp Stanburg, Wyoming, last week.

Capt. F. B. Smith Post Trader at Fort Abercrombie succeeded on the 6th inst. by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.

A large number of Indian prisoners arrived at Leavenworth Wednesday last. Among them the murderers of the German family.

The debt of the District of Columbia is upwards of twenty million, and the most of it was incurred through Ross Shepherd's management.

Michigan girls place condition powders in their lovers' coffee to make them frisky, at least one did last week, and it nearly killed him.

Gen. Sheridan it is claimed has agreed to the terms, and will at an early day surrender to the daughter of Gen. Rucker. Long live Sheridan.

The defense rested their case in the Beecher trial on the 20th inst. They declined to have Mrs. Eileen sworn, though the plaintiff waived all objection.

Bowen holds up his hands in holy horror and says "What lying," and yet he wot open his mouth and tell who is lying, and neither side dare call him.

Among the casualties reported last week was the fall of Christian and Co., large warehouse at Minneapolis. The building contained about 4000 packages of flour.

Virginia City, Montana, is improving immensely since the removal of the Capitol, and is now talking of a new court house, school house, fire churches, etc.

Gov. Davis recently pardoned in the afternoon Joseph Sullivan sentenced in the morning for gambling to pay a fine of fifty dollars or stand committed thirty days.

Prof. Phelps of the Minnesota State Normal school at Winona, represents the Minneapolis Tribune as well as the Bismarck Tribune on Custer's Black Hills expedition.

Ed. H. Folson has commenced the publication of the Lumberman, a new weekly paper at Stillwater, Minn. The Lumberman is said to be a very creditable paper.

Andy Johnson proposes to tie the New Orleans Times for libel, that journal having stated that Andy used money to secure his election to the United States Senate.

The Springfield Republican \$50,000 libel suit resulted in a verdict of \$100 against the paper, and that is the first libel suit the Republican has had for fifty years.

L. L. Howell, Presbyterian minister suicided at Bloomington Illinois, a few days ago. A fit of despondency growing out of the loss of his wife was the probable cause.

It is rumored that Chambers of the Glynedd Gazette will join Russell in his Duluth newspaper enterprise. If these two men can't get up a spicy and neat newspaper, no two men living can.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that Congress has the right to regulate commerce between the states. This decision has a direct bearing on some of the granger cases now before the Supreme Court.

President Grant's selection of Pierpont as Atty General is recognised among the former's friends as an expression on the third term subject, Pierpont having been an avowed opponent of the third term business.

\$25,000 damages was the verdict against the Chicago Times for publishing the slander against the Freeport lady. This comes of publishing a story that was apparently well vouched for, sent in by a malicious correspondent.

Mrs. Tilton wrote an earnest appeal to Judge Nelson begging to be allowed to testify and remove the stains of dishonor, sent upon her and her children by her husband. Her appeal seemed to cry out for relief, but the Judge ruled her out.

In Lieut. Hensley's fight with the Indians, where the whole band was killed, there were but 35 men engaged, and 37 Indians killed. Sergt. Papier was literally shot to pieces, thirty bullets having passed through his body. Private Temie was also killed.

Judge Kelly who has recently made a visit to all the principal southern cities returns a wiser man, realizing the great injustice that has been done the south through the force bill, and other political measures, which have been forced or attempted to be forced upon it.

The ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers of Little Rock have issued a joint call for the decoration of the graves of all soldiers who fell in the late war. Among the ex-Federal soldiers, are Senator Powell Clayton, United States Marshal Torrens and U. S. Collector John Brooker.

Farnham & Lovejoy lost \$50,000 worth of lumber in a recent conflagration in Minneapolis, over 3,000,000 feet having been destroyed. Fire was discovered in several places in their yard—probably the work of incendiary. Four dwelling houses adjoining their place were also destroyed.

Gen. Bartlett who lost his wooden leg in the Crater, in an attempt to capture Petersburg, was serenaded in Richmond Va. last week. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson complimented Gen. Bartlett for his courageous and many utterances at Lexington in relation to the bravery of Confederate soldiers, expressing a desire to bury the past, pulling with our late opponents for the best interests of our common country.

Gen. Beauregard is out in a letter explaining why he and Stonewall Jackson wanted to raise the black flag during the war, calling attention to his consideration of treatment of prisoners during the war, pointing out his black flag views, and denouncing those who try to keep alive the hostilities of the past. In relation to the treatment of prisoners during the war, he alleges that of 250,000 Union prisoners in the South 23,000 only died while of the 250,000 Southern prisoners north 38,000 died, or two out of every two in the former case to two of every fifteen in the latter.

### PERSONAL.

O. A. Roberts has returned from his recent trip to St. Paul.

Lt. Gurley, returning from a six months leave spent Sunday in Bismarck.

Col. W. W. Clark, of the 7th Cavalry, returned from St. Paul Monday.

Deer Taylor, Mr. Hackett's attorney in the terrible contest, arrived Monday.

Col. Wilson left Saturday for St. Paul to represent the stock of drugs, notions, etc.

Frank Brown and J. M. Carnahan left Tuesday for a raid on the docks at Crystal Spring.

Capt. Blount, who visited the Denver from St. Joseph to Bismarck, left for St. Louis yesterday.

Capt. T. J. Allen arrived from New Orleans Monday. He takes charge of the Postoffice at Master.

John Kenna, one of the Kansas Line pilots, arrived Friday, and goes up the river on the Prescott.

Judge A. H. Barnes, and Col. Wm. Pound, U. S. Attorney, arrived Monday, and are engaged in court duties.

A. A. Harper, recently of Stillwater, arrived Thursday, having accepted a situation as Clerk of the Postoffice.

A. A. Harper returned to Stillwater yesterday. He does not engage with the Kansas line, as was anticipated.

The family of Col. Harry Brownson arrived last week, and are comfortably domiciled on the Colonel's homestead.

Hon. H. G. Page, of Ferguson Falls, made Bismarck his first visit last week. He was pleased with our property and prospects.

A. A. McLeod and Geo. Barnum, of Duluth, visited Bismarck last week, and spent a day looking over Bismarck and surroundings.

John Lewis, of Brainerd, is in the city waiting for a boat up the river. Having quit the Northern Pacific ship he has his eye on Montana gold and silver.

Major Bingham and wife passed on Friday. The Colonel in charge the Sioux Chiefs on the way to Washington for "big talk" in relation to the Black Hills.

Col. Telford and family are in the city. The Col. advises elsewhere offering furniture, &c., for sale, as he expects next fall to take advantage of a year's leave to visit Europe.

J. J. Jackson and Nobby Collins returned from St. Paul today. Nobby ventures back, notwithstanding his contract to be shot if he returned, to tell what he knows about the territory.

H. S. Perkins, of Standing Rock, arrived Monday evening. He reports the Sioux at that Agency well behaved, reasonably happy, and confident that the Great Father will send for some of them to talk about the Black Hills.

Col. Seely and Dr. Williams, of Fort Rice, and Major L. H. Sanger and Lt. Porter, of Fort Lincoln, visited Bismarck Monday. Seely seemed to enjoy something immensely—possibly something that appeared to him as a joke.

Jane Gray Swishkin in a recent letter to the Woman's Journal, says the women of Central Pennsylvania marry at an average of sixteen, and at once begin to add to the population. She adds: "From that age until forty-five they average a baby every two years and a half—that is if they live so long. They seldom trouble a doctor about so small a matter as a child, but many of them die of their own neglect, and attend to mother and child, death or serious mishap at such times is a rare occurrence."

### AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING A POLL TAX.

The City Council of the City of Bismarck do ordain:

Section 1. A poll tax of two dollars is hereby levied and assessed upon every male person residing within the limits of the City of Bismarck, who is not qualified to vote at any general or special election held within the limits of said city, from and after the passage and approval of this ordinance, during the year 1875. Said tax shall be due and payable, in cash or labor, from all who are now qualified voters, at any time on or after the publication of this ordinance, and from all others at any time during the year 1875, after they shall have become qualified voters. Provided, that any person who has a receipt for Poll Tax paid by him elsewhere, during the year 1875 shall be exempted from the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to collect said tax, receipt for same, and keep an accurate account of all taxes collected by virtue thereof, and the name of those who pay, and on the first Monday in every month to pay the same over to the City Treasurer, and make report thereof to the City Council at the next meeting after such payment. Upon the refusal or neglect of any person liable to pay such tax, to pay the same within 3 days after the demand of the Street Commissioner, said Commissioner shall apply to the Justice of the Peace to issue a warrant to arrest and detain all the goods and chattels of such delinquent to such extent as may be necessary to satisfy such tax, and to take care of said property, and the costs of said tax, and unless said person or persons against whom said warrant shall issue, shall appear before said Justice forthwith, and show good cause for such neglect or refusal, the said Street Commissioner shall take and detain sufficient goods and chattels to pay the tax and costs that may accrue, and shall proceed to advertise the same in the official paper of said city one week, stating the time when and the place where said property will be sold, which time of sale shall not be less than 6 days from the date of said publication of said notice. The Commissioner shall be entitled to the costs and expenses of publishing such notice, and to a reasonable charge for detaining and taking care of said property, and the costs of said tax, and unless said tax and expenses are paid before the time fixed in said notice of sale, the property shall be sold at public auction, and the money realized therefrom applied to the payment of said tax and expenses.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Approved May 8, 1875.

JOHN A. McLEAN, Mayor.

Attest, P. E. SMITH, City Clerk.

City Council.

Several additional ordinances have been passed, which will appear in due time.

Alderman Winston from the committee on Ways and Means presented a report which was adopted, which allows 70 per cent. of city licenses to be paid in general fund orders, the remaining 30 per cent. to be paid in cash to meet contingent expenses. The City Treasurer was also ordered to register orders as presented for payment, and when so registered, orders first registered shall be first paid, provided orders may be received on licenses whether registered or no.

Col. Wilson has gone below for a stock of goods, and will largely replenish the stock of stationery, paints, oils, drugs, notions, etc., for Wilson & Porter's model drug store. Among the new attractions to be added will be a soda fountain, and a large assortment of confectionery.

### BLACK HILLS.

Hostile Sioux on the Way to See the Great Father.

Major Bingham, Agent at Cheyenne, arrived Thursday last, on his way to Washington, accompanied by William Fielder, interpreter, and the following Sioux chiefs, viz: Lone Horn, head chief Minneconjons, Long Mandan, Red Skirt or Grab-the-Bear, White Swan, The Duck, Bull Eagle, Spotted Elk, Rattling Rib and The Charger. Five of these are of the hostiles and four of the Agency. A TRIBUNE reporter was dispatched to interview these Black Hills proprietors. He talked pleasantly, called them Big Indians, complimented their warriors, and gave them kinikinnick, but it was no use—they would not interview. Lone Horn said, "The Great Father has sent for us. He wants to talk to us, but we do not know what he wants. We are glad to go to him, because we have been treated bad by the white man, and we want to tell the Great Father about it." When asked about the Black Hills, after about a dozen whiffs on his pipe, and a moment or two in thought, he said he did not want to talk about it. That is all they land they have, and if they sold that they would have no place to live or hunt. If the Great Father wanted to talk about that they would hear what he had to say, and would tell their people. This party were unanimously opposed to selling on any terms, but would consider the matter. It will be some thirty days before they return from Washington, when a council must be called where the matter must all be talked over, with the chances in favor of favorable action, for the Indians realize that they are opposing great odds in attempting to hold the country. Advices from Standing Rock Agency indicate that the Indians at that Agency feel greatly slighted in not being permitted to send a delegation to Washington, as over half of the signers of the former treaty are at that Agency, and the agent has telegraphed to Washington for authority to bring on a delegation. It will be late in the season before a treaty can be concluded and the country opened, but next year we may look for a lively Black Hills business.

**Farming Operations.**

The drawbacks met with last season in the way of grasshoppers and drouth, by those attempting anything in the agricultural line in this vicinity, had a chilling effect on the ardor of our farmers and they are moving cautiously this spring; and yet considerable farming will be attempted. Harry Douglas is planting 20 acres of potatoes, R. M. Douglas 40 acres of oats, and about thirty others from one to twenty acres—principally vegetables and gardened truck, of course. No wheat will be sown and very little oats. This is the third season that the country has been open to settlement. All farming experiments, though on sod, were successful the first season; nearly all failed the second because of grasshoppers and drouth; but this, the third season, is opening with abundant promise.

A great closing out sale is announced by Messrs. Clark & Bill, who, for the next thirty days propose to sell clothing, hats, caps, groceries, crockery, etc., at twenty percent. below cost. Now is the time for those who want anything in Clark & Bill's line to buy, for such an opportunity has never been presented to Bismarck before. Call in and examine their goods and prices, and satisfy yourself that this announcement is made in good faith, for they mean business.

Notions, perfumery, drugs, paints, oils, etc., at Dunn & Co's Pioneer Drug Store.

Russell says the only thing on earth that has more grit in it than a Duluth man, is a grind stone.

Lt. Col. Fred Grant, it is announced, will command the expedition which goes up the Yellowstone by steamer. They expect to take a steamer at this point, and proceed up the Yellowstone to the Powder River, and as much further as possible.

Lt. McDougal of the 7th Cavalry has been promoted to a captaincy, and Lt. Oraycroft to 1st Lieutenant. Capt. McDougal's company is on its way to Lincoln, it is reported.

The firm of Hill, Griggs & Co., St. Paul, has been dissolved. Mr. Griggs retiring, Mr. Hill is largely interested in Dakota real estate.

E. A. Grant has received the appointment of P. M. at Fargo.

H. S. Beck has been appointed Timber Agent by the Fargo Land Office.

### GEOLOGY OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Synopsis of Prof. F. V. Hayden's Lecture Before the Dakota Historical Society, Oct. 4th. 1866.

Professor Hayden proceeded in substance as follows:

In 1855, I made my first tour of exploration to the northwest territory in connection with the military expedition of Gen. Harvey.

My present brief journey to the Black Hills country was prosecuted for the purpose of collecting shells and fossils from the shore of that ancient ocean, which long ago, in by-gone ages, rolled through the upper regions of Dakota.

The Bad Lands, which entered on White river, are not entirely deserts of vegetation as generally supposed but are about two-thirds covered with grass.

White river, which rises near the source of the Niobrara, is very thick and muddy with a sort of lime held in solution coming from the Bad Lands. This stream is quite large near its source, with numerous fine springs and wooded brooks making into the river; its Indian name being the "Flesh Colored river."

The White river valley is one of the most beautiful in the west, having an abundance of wood and grass and is a favored planting ground of the Indians.

Beyond the White river is the Big Cheyenne, with the Black Hills sloping between its two arms or forks. These celebrated hills are a distant outburst of the Rocky Mountains, and are at their base about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, while some of the highest peaks such as Harney's and Bear's peak are 7,500 feet above the sea.

From one-third to one-half of the Black Hills are covered with an abundant growth of young thirty pines, many trees from three to four feet in diameter, and from 50 to 100 feet without a limb. The hills are abundantly watered by streams of pure cold water, running through small, beautiful valleys of incalculable fertility. Rain showers are very frequent in the vicinity of the hills. Spring is much earlier in the Black Hills than in Southern Dakota.

On the 9th of March, 1865, I went from Ft. Pierre to Bear's peak and found flowers in bloom on the sunny hill side and herds of antelope quietly grazing like flocks of sheep. The Indians said "young spring is born." Six months crops can be grown in the Black Hills. From the characteristic of the climate I believe that grasshoppers will never carry their devastations into that region. The isothermal line brings the Black Hills climate on an equal temperature with that of the plains, six degrees further north. The Black Hills form an anticlinal axis or an upheaved isolated layer to the great Rocky Mountain chain.

In the formation of these hills, as in all mountain ranges, the unstratified rock are heaved up in a broken and confused mass from below, and are destitute of all traces of animal life. Interstratified with these are the layers above are found the gold bearing formations which are developed in the Black Hills. Little particles or grains of gold can be found on almost any little stream in the vicinity of these hills. But gold is not always found in paying quantities where "color" is raised. Wild to there is every indication of rich gold deposits in these hills. My explorations have been more for the purpose of collecting old fossil remains than glittering dust.

Above the primary or unstratified rocks come the stratified formations lifted up and broken in the Black Hills, like the layers of an onion; the first of which is the Silurian or gold bearing rocks.

The Silurian or red beds are next found in the Black Hills. They have all been burned at some distant period, and contain no fossils. There is a connecting link in the great geological chain of the globe and was first found on this continent, in the Black Hills, and was added to that of England.

Gypsum beds are found in the Black Hills fifty feet in thickness and will yet prove of value to the people of the northwest.

Next appears the cretaceous or chalk period, which is better represented in the Black Hills on the upper Missouri river than anywhere in North America.

Next comes the tertiary period, the Rocky Mountains and Black Hills raised their watery heads from the great ancient ocean of the northwest.

The waters began to recede, the dry lands appeared and the great Missouri river began to wind its devious course from the mountains to the gulf.

This was the end of the ocean, and the beginning of land in the northwestern territories. As the briny sea dried up, or receded, the waters formed into bays or estuaries. All of upper Dakota became a fresh water lake, and now a great lake of trees or forests, which were drifted in and settled in the beds of these drying lakes. This coal is yet new and is called in England "brown coal," and used for fuel.

A vast forest once covered all of Dakota, equal to the great forests of Brazil. Palm is found only within the tropics in the present age, but I have found a palm leaf impression on the Yellowstone sixty-four inches long.

What a wonderful history of the world's ages is here traced in rocks and valleys of your own territory. The written history of France and Mexico is not so reliable as the world's manuscripts received impressed in the plains of the northwest. Think what vast forests must have formed these immense lignite beds—eight feet of wood forming one of coal.

During that period many extinct species of animals roamed through your territory. The animal kingdom was diversified, the distinct families, there is a great, different species of horse, and one small "dog horse," and several kinds of camel. There was one kind of elephant one-third larger than any now living, a large species of mastodon, turtles, sea horses, etc.

And while you as citizens of Dakota are resting upon the shores of this ancient ocean, may you succeed in building up a state that will sparkle in the galaxy of the Union.

Barker says Lounsbury tried to injure him and take bread and butter out of his mouth, and he proposes to give him a—1 for it;—at Tyler's expense, of course. Barker heard Dr. Slaughter spoke disrespectfully of him, and commenced war on him last winter because of it. He will have his hands full, not to speak of the Mirror, if he runs a fight on all who have no respect for him and are disposed to say so. About the smallest thing a man can do is to complain because a newspaper does not notice him, and yet the editor of the Mirror before he was removed from the position of Deputy Collector, for getting away with \$1400 government funds, used to whine around that the Tribune didn't show any respect for him—it didn't notice him. Why bless you Barker it had no respect for you.

Fargo P. O. becomes a money order office July 1st.

The Kitson line carry passengers now from Fargo to Fort Gary for \$4.00; the result of competition.



Bismarck, D. T., May 12, 1876.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC EXTENSION.

Below will be found a letter from Sam Wilkinson on behalf of Gen. Cass, in relation to the probable extension of the N. P. R. R. It will be seen that the officers of the N. P. are confident of success in the future:

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.  
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 23, 5th Ave.,  
New York, March 29, 1876.  
Dear Sir:—Mr. General Cass, on his way to Michigan, has instructed me to reply in his name to your valuable favor of the 6th of March inst.  
Among the bondholders, stockholders and officers of this corporation there is a manifest determination to push through the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.  
On the 15th day of May next the committee of bondholders and the consulting committee of the Board of Directors will meet—and they will not separate until they have arranged a plan to certainly put the road through to the Yellowstone and to finish it through to the city of Montana as early as possible.  
If the citizens of Montana are willing to commence building a 4 feet 8 inch road at any point to be agreed upon under this Company's charter, it would be in our power to aid their work by giving them the land, which its construction under our charter would earn.  
Accept my assurance that the determination to complete the Northern Pacific road was never more earnest among its owners and administrators than it is at present. The road certainly will be built.  
Yours respectfully,  
SAM'L WILKINSON, Secy.

## LOUIS E. FISHER.

The St. Paul Dispatch pays a very just tribute to the integrity and ability of Louis E. Fisher, the veteran editor, and seriously urges him for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Minnesota; and from the present outlook Mr. Fisher will not only be nominated without a dissenting voice but may be elected, and certainly will be unless factious Republicans stop their foolishness. Minnesota is a Republican state by from seven to twelve thousand majority, and actually gave 12,000 majority at the election last fall; but the people of that State are pretty thoroughly disgusted with the manipulations of politicians, particularly that class of politicians who would rule or ruin the party; whose every thought is for the loaves and fishes, caring naught for the best interests of the State or the party. The writer, though of Republican antecedents and Republican sympathies, honestly believes, that the Republicans of Minnesota are liable to nominate a more objectionable man for Governor than Louis E. Fisher, and being familiar with Minnesota politics, believes that John S. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, is the only Republican that can get away with him. Both are gentlemen in whom the people have confidence, and either would shrink from the position named, and would be liable to decline even if an election were assured. They are the kind of men the people want to vote for nowadays.  
The Yankton Daily Press and Dakotan has made its appearance. It is 6 columns to the page, 4 pages, and starts out with a good advertising patronage. It is creditable in make up and neat in appearance, but met at the outset with a serious drawback. It has not yet been able to secure the Associated Press dispatches, and a daily without telegrams is about as valuable as a scrap book. The difficulty will no doubt be overcome, however. We wish the enterprise success, but fear our brethren of the P. & D. will find their undertaking an expensive one and unremunerative.

M. C. Russell has retired from the Brainerd Tribune and probably goes to Duluth, succeeding Dr. D'Unger in the publication of the Duluth Herald. Mr. Russell is a thorough newspaper man, and universally popular. He succeeded well in Brainerd in a limited field and will doubt do well in Duluth, as the Duluth people need a rest on the class of matter they have had in their papers for the last five years. Russell's good nature may help even Mitchell to a little enjoyment. W. W. Hartley succeeds Russell in the management of the Brainerd Tribune.

The editor of the Northern Pacific Mirror, having a personal grievance for reasons mentioned last week, is devoting the better portion of his employer's paper to abuse, personal and otherwise, of the Tribune, but he can not draw us into a controversy with him—we don't run that kind of a paper. We doubt if the public is particularly interested in Barker's difficulties, likes or dislikes.

## THE N. P. R. R. CAN BE COMPLETED.

The Nelson Independent publishes the letter to be found below from Gen. Cass, Receiver of the Northern Pacific, and warmly advocates a subsidy to the N. P., even to the extent of five million dollars.

The letter is addressed to Gov. Potts, and is as follows:

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,  
Secretary's Office, 35 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, March 25, 1876.  
Hon. E. F. Potts, Virginia City, Montana:  
DEAR SIR:—I enclose you a newspaper clipping an account of the recent meeting of the bondholders of this country. We had, perhaps, the largest meeting in numbers of the kind ever held in this country—a meeting of very intelligent and sensible men.  
They listened very attentively to all the statements regarding the condition of the Company now, and the suggestions as to what might be done for it in the future.  
They went away, I think, with the conviction that the enterprise was a good one—worth taking care of—and that the road may be completed without the aid of Congress, but that its completion would require much more time than this government aid.  
You will note that a committee of bondholders was appointed with the view of protecting the interests of the bondholders generally. This really means the completion of the road.  
Several plans have already been suggested—one of which I am sure, if it is adopted, will result in the running of trains to the Yellowstone in 1876—especially if aid can be got from the Territory of Montana, such as has been frequently shadowed to me.  
There cannot be a question, in my mind, that if the people of Montana are willing to contribute in any efficient way to promote the earliest building of a railroad into the heart of that Territory, the best way to do so is to give such aid and assistance to this Company, on such terms as will insure to them their object, and be available to this Company.  
Knowing your earnest wish that the people of Montana shall, at the earliest day practicable, get rail communication with the East, I have communicated to you this information and my opinion.  
Sincerely yours,  
G. W. CASE,  
President N. P. R. R. Co.

## HAYDEN VS. WINCHELL.

Last week we gave the "testimony of the rocks" in relation to precious metals in the Black Hills, being the result of the first assay ever made of quartz from that region. The result was more than satisfactory, and was a blow plump between the eyes of Winchell, the geologist who pronounced against the Black Hills as a gold bearing region. To that testimony we now add that of Prof. F. V. Hayden in the following paragraph clipped from one of his recent letters:

"I will not speak of their geological structure in detail at this time, but reserve that for a future letter. The gold, and most of the valuable minerals along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains are found in the metamorphic, or as they are sometimes called, the azoic (destitute of organic life) rocks, that is, crystalline, limestone, slate, quartz beds, &c. These rocks occur around the Black Hills with a thickness of a thousand to two thousand feet. To what extent the precious metals will be found in these rocks I will not attempt to foretell. My facilities for examination were poor, and only a superficial one could be made; but enough was determined to show that gold and silver occurs in greater or less quantities, and that all the other minerals occur in abundance."

"America's Richest Mines Yet to be Discovered." The Bismarck Tribune's Montana correspondent, sends the following gathered from the river men in relation to the Black Hills. Captain Massie commands the steamer Western, and is widely known and universally esteemed.

Capt. John T. Massie, who went to California in '49, says that on the way out a party of fifty men left the main column on Platte river and struck thro' the Black Hills, and after prospecting about forty days, joined them again at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, where he, for the first time, saw gold dust. A large number were in favor of going back to the Hills, but fresh news from California turned the tide westward. Capt. Massie says he has no fear for those going into the Black Hills now. John Kountz, pilot, and Capt. Wes. Massie state that they have talked with Father De Smet about the Black Hills, and the Rev. Father said that America's richest gold fields were yet to be discovered; but when questioned as to the locality refused to say more about it, as he was bound, by his word to the Indians, not to reveal their secret.

Others among them had, many years ago, heard of the Indians wearing gold trinkets, and have seen men who were in the Hills prospecting from Montana, but were driven out by the Indians. There is not one of these men who is not confident that every expectation will be more than realized.

The townsie question comes up on the 15th inst. We have but little faith in a settlement of the contest except at the expense of almost endless litigation. Those who claim lots on section four may be kept in hot water for the next ten years. One thing is certain, however, the case will be settled or the Railway Company will throw open lands on one of the odd sections for townsie purposes, and people can then invest in Bismarck property.

THE AMAZONIAN JOKE.  
A Romance of the Army.

BY LINDA W. BAKER.

## CHAPTER XIII.—ACTIVE SERVICE.

Young Lieutenant Inglebright was the observed of all observers, when he came forth for the first time arrayed in the new habiliments of a commissioned officer, and modestly took his place at the foot of the line of Lieutenants at Retreat. It was not without some trepidation that he went through the prescribed formula of the sunset ceremony, the presence of his late comrades, the dread of criticism from the older officers, and above all, the presence of the ladies on the General's verandah with Judelle amongst them, conspired to render his new position a peculiarly trying one. He acquitted himself with credit, however, and won golden opinions from his new companions. Mrs. Gen. Ristenbatt looked on approvingly, while Judelle's fond heart beat high with rapturous delight. Very proud was the little girl of her handsome young lover, and her mantling cheek and beaming eyes, as she looked on with assumed indifference, revealed far better than words could have told, the trustful love of her affectionate heart. The ceremony concluded, the young Lieutenant accompanied Gen. Ristenbatt to his quarters, where he was blushing received by Miss Judelle, and spent a blissful hour in her company, conversing in the same sweet absurd vernacular that has been love's own language in the lore of happy lovers since the world began.

The troops were to move on the morrow. All was bustle and preparation. Mrs. General Ristenbatt busied herself in preparing and packing the few rough soldierly garments, required by the General during the ensuing campaign. As for Ross, he would have gone forth in his inexperience, on the dusty march arrayed in his glossy new uniform, and adorned with all the glory of shoulder straps and brass buttons. But the General's wife interested herself in a motherly way, in his affairs, and the result was that the new cloths were neatly folded away to await his return from the field, while Ross himself, attired in a blue flannel shirt, and buckskin breeches, looked not a whit less handsome, and infinitely more sensible.

The train presented an imposing appearance as it slowly filed away from the Fort and wound itself around an adjacent hillside. A detachment of Indian scouts, under the leadership of a brave young officer, rode in advance. Next came a troop of cavalry, and behind them a company of artillery. Following them came the wagon train, a long moving procession of white covered wagons, carrying the Quartermaster's supplies for the men and animals. The infantry soldiers marched behind the wagons with a band of cavalry, still following in the rear. The Regimental Band belonging to the Post, escorted the procession several miles on the way, and added its inspiring strains of martial music to the grandeur of the scene, and as the imposing column stretched away down the hills and hollows of the adjacent country the swelling bursts of melodious sound that floated through the misty atmosphere of the clear summer morning, set each soldier's heart to beating quicker, and stirred the pulse of each beholder, with a sense of keen enjoyment. Gen. Ristenbatt, with his staff, consisting of Lieutenant Inglebright, Lieutenant Smith, and Captain May, had lingered behind the train, and with most of the ladies of the post, looked on, at the moving cavalcade from the site of their late camp. Mrs. General Ristenbatt stood beside her husband, and bore herself loftily, as became the wife of a soldier and distinguished General. She was devoted to her husband, but her notions of duty were as unflinching as his own. Hence when he was ordered on an arduous and dangerous enterprise, she accepted it even as he did, as a trust committed to his honor, and like him would have spared no pains, nor left no duty unperformed, that would contribute to its success, or assist him to fulfill the perilous mission in a manner worthy of himself and of his government.

There is much of this Spartan feeling in Army wives. True heroism is not confined to the battle field. It is found often in the quiet scenes of domestic life, and challenges our admiration, quite as clearly as when manifested in the tumult and shock of the conflict. We have all read of the heroes, the favored sons of fortune, who in the heat and dust of carnage have wrested victory from the opposing hand of fate. Song and story and the incense of a nation's praise have made their names immortal. But who has spoken for the heroines? the wives of the heroes, who waited in the retirement of their homes, in loneliness and anxiety for the ending of the long and tedious campaign, that called their willing lords away. The story of their womanly courage, their patient endurance, and steadfast devotion, is as yet unwritten. No Roman matron in the "brave days of old" sent her warrior forth to battle with more sublime unselfishness, than do many of these American wives to-day, who are worthy compeers of the

day, who are worthy compeers of the hero, whose gallant deeds are priceless legacies to the future. I have known a few ladies who let their husbands go to the front, to look for safety with some shadow of fortune, without the only without murmuring but even with cheerfulness, to the inevitable hardships of their lot. Following their husbands wherever the voice of duty called him, to barbarous and unhealthy climates, stationed at remote and isolated posts, condemned to uncongenial society, or none at all; dwelling in hot and dusty tents through the long summer months, and in winter given, but an insufficient shelter; menaced by dangers and suffering untold horrors of anxiety during the frequent absence of their husbands on excursions against a savage foe, yet through it all, sustaining and brightening the little love circle of their desert homes, with words of hope, and household cheer and comfort.

All honor to them! the courageous wives of heroic husbands! and hereafter when the pen of historian or poet, embalms in fitting verse or story, the valorous achievements of the nation's heroes, let him record it side by side, that their gallant deeds are distanced by the nobler heroism and loftier courage of womanly devotion—the unselfishness and self-sacrifice of the heroic wives.

Mrs. Captain May was a heroine and never dreamed of it. The sole daughter of a wealthy house, she had married three years before against the wishes of her friends, a young Lieutenant of the Regular Service, possessed of no fortune but his sword and his own untarnished honor. The marriage had proved a singularly happy one, despite the discomforts and hardships that are the inseparable adjuncts of army life. The young wife accompanied her husband to Arizona, and shared with him the deleterious effects of the sultry climate, and the dangers of Indian warfare; finding a compensation for her trials, in the happiness of being by her husband's side. So passed one year of chequered happiness. Their Regiment was then ordered to Dakota, and the long, tedious return trip overland was made. It was mid-winter, when the limits of that inhospitable country were reached, and scarcely were they settled in their new quarters, when the Lieutenant's promotion to a Captaincy was received; and this, although good news in itself, carried with it, the unpleasant condition of transfer to another Regiment. He was ordered on temporary duty, to the winter fastnesses of Fort Oryza. The severe weather and his wife's delicate health, precluded the possibility of her accompanying him to his new station, and she was reluctantly left behind. Very hard was the separation to these married lovers, while the infrequency and irregularity of mail communication between the two posts made the enforced separation still harder to bear. But obedience is the first law of the army. An officer no less than a soldier, must obey, promptly, silently and unquestionably, the mandates of the powers that be, no matter how unreasonable or distasteful. Captain May was a careful, conscientious officer, who shrank from the performance of no duty, however unpleasant, and he would as soon have questioned the right of the sun to rise and set, as to have disputed the wisdom or propriety of an official order from headquarters.

The winter wore away, and with the opening of navigation in the spring, Mrs. Captain May joined her husband at Fort Oryza, bringing with her a little babe three weeks old. The joy of the newly united pair was now complete, and they again commenced house-keeping with blissful dreams of domestic happiness in the future. But their hopes were soon dispelled. Captain May was ordered to accompany General Ristenbatt on the expedition to the Blackrock, to be absent from the Fort three months; the grief and disappointment of the delicate young wife can well be conceived. Left suddenly among strangers, with her helpless infant. She knew not where to look for aid, but mournfully deplored the absence of the strong arm on which she had thought to lean, through all the coming summer. Hence, she had not gone out with the other ladies, on this pleasant morning to view the imposing cavalcade wind off across the prairie, but, sadly with her baby in her arms, she walks the floor of her little parlor, trying in vain to stifle the sobs of sorrowful regret for the kind husband, from whom she has just parted.

Mrs. General Ristenbatt is too old a soldier to shed tears at a three-month's parting from her husband. Her heart is heavy with apprehension, and she will miss her dear old General, sadly. But she makes her farewells calmly, and embraces him without a tear. Then when the old hero has vaulted into his saddle, with an agility that many a young man might envy, and gallops off to join the moving train, she watches him, so long as he remains in sight, through a glass held with a steady hand to her earnest eyes, until the last moving form is lost to sight, and then with a deep-drawn sigh of sad foreboding, goes slowly back to the Fort to comfort Mrs. Captain May.

As for Judelle the artful little witch, she had staid close in General Risten-

en's parlor all the morning, so that when Lieutenant Inglebright called to make his adieu, he found her all alone; and Judelle with the impress of his burning kisses on her cheek, feared to go forth, lest curious eyes should detect beneath her scarlet blushes, the seals of their engagement. She retired to her chamber, and from an upper window with mist-clouded eyes, she watched her lover ride away, and long after he was lost to view, she sat in tearful sadness, musing of the future, yet with a subtle sense of happiness, mingled with trustful prayers for his return.

It had been arranged for her to remain with Mrs. General Ristenbatt as companion during the General's absence;—and when he returns she should not promised to become the loving bride of Lieutenant Inglebright; and with the thought a deeper tide of glowing crimson flushes in her fair cheeks, and her deep blue eyes grow strangely luminous with the love-light in their azure depths. Then with a woman's instinctive sympathy she trips lightly down stairs, and up the gravel walk to comfort Mrs. Captain May.

The first few days of the march passed without incident to the troops. The route lay for the most part through the same barren monotonous country, as that immediately surrounding Fort Oryza, with not a tree and scarce a shrub in view. Game was abundant and both officers and men found ample sport, in the excitement of the chase, and supplied their mess table besides with the choicest meats.

On the evening of the third day out, they were greatly startled by the appearance of a light covered buggy, with a single occupant that suddenly appeared in view upon the crest of a hill in the rear; and steadily approached their camp, following directly in the well marked trail of the wagon train.

All eyes were directed toward the strange object, and all minds were busy in conjecture, as to what the singular apparition might mean, the presence of this solitary horse and buggy, on the extremest edge of civilization, being apparently, as unnatural and unlooked for an occurrence, as would be the appearance of a shaggy buffalo on the crowded streets of New York.

The occupant of the vehicle proved to be a priest of the Catholic Church, who had journeyed from the east, in the expectation of joining the troops at Fort Oryza, and accompanying them on the expedition. But the steamer on which he journeyed with his horse and buggy, was delayed, and he reached the Post on the day following that on which the expedition had marched. But nothing daunted by the difficulties in the way or the dangers to be encountered he at once set out upon their trail, sustained by the zealous spirit of the missionary that burned to be the first to plant the banner of the Cross, upon the shores of the new world soon to be wrested from the failing grasp of the savage.

The officers were made happy by the receipt of letters and messages from their families at the Fort, and Ross received a dainty little note from Judelle, which in his eyes was infinitely more precious than any other piece of paper he had ever seen, the checks of the Paymaster and a letter from his wife. A few days after this the scouts, who were kept continually on the alert, and in front of the moving ranks of men and animals came in and reported signs of hostile Indians. Signs of danger, were accordingly given that there should be no straggling from the main line, it being well known that the Indian method of warfare is ever the cowardly one of hovering around the outskirts of the enemy's party, and attacking those only who stray out of sight of the main body.

General Ristenbatt was a cool and experienced soldier, and well versed in the subtle strategy of Indian tactics. He felt some apprehension lest his young officers should expose themselves to danger needlessly, and calling them to his side he cautioned them, as they rode along against incurring unnecessary risk. A spirited conversation ensued, to which Ross was an interested listener.

A young officer of the command, a recent graduate of West Point who now for the first time entered upon active service took umbrage at the well-meant counsels of the old warrior and began to state his views upon the Indian question at great length. "It seems to me, General," said he, "that our government has acted in an arbitrary and strangely oppressive manner toward these poor people, who are the rightful owners of the soil. Not satisfied with wresting from them, the vast domains of the west, it now sends forth the army to hunt down and destroy the scattered remnants of this once mighty people, whose fading representatives are fast hastening to oblivion. Soon will their very existence be blotted out! To my mind the spectacle of a noble race, oppressed by a century of wrongs, and goaded by the memory of servile years, gathering their gloomy warriors for a final stand upon their few remaining acres, is a grand, and imposing one. Yet I cannot contemplate it without feelings of the deepest sorrow."

A look of ineffable contempt crossed the bronzed features of General Ristenbatt, and he glanced at the speaker with







